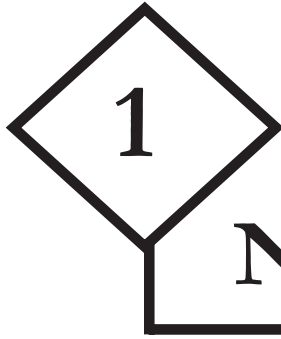


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2. Imperialism
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5. The World after World War - II
6. Cultural Heritage of India and Intellectual Awakening
7. Freedom Movement in India



UNIT - I

Nationalist Movements

1. In 1798 Napoleon attacked:

A) Congo	B) Egypt	C) England	D) Holland
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2. The bloodiest French Revolution occurred in France in:

A) 1759	B) 1789	C) 1793	D) 1830
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3. One of the legacies of French Revolution was:

A) Liberalism	B) Socialism	C) Communism	D) Democracy
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4. The French made several constitutional experiments till the establishment of the:

A) First Republic	B) Second Republic	C) Third Republic	D) Paris Commune
-------------------	--------------------	-------------------	------------------
5. The Emperor of France at the time of French Revolution of 1830 was:

A) Louis XVI	B) Charles X	C) Louis Phillipe	D) Louis XVIII
--------------	--------------	-------------------	----------------
6. The Emperor who completely abolished freedom of press in France was

A) Napoleom	B) Louis XVI	C) Louis Phillipe	D) Charles X
-------------	--------------	-------------------	--------------
7. The Congress of Vienna gave Belgium to the King of :

A) Holland	B) Denmark	C) Sweeden	D) Italy
------------	------------	------------	----------
8. The Congress of Vienna put poland under the control of:

A) Italy	B) France	C) Holland	D) Russia
----------	-----------	------------	-----------
9. The 1830 French Revolution raised the National spirit in:

A) England	B) Switzerland	C) Germany	D) Russia
------------	----------------	------------	-----------
10. The Italian states of Parma and Modena were under the control of:

A) Germany	B) Austria	C) Poland	D) Belgium
------------	------------	-----------	------------
11. In France the revolt of 1830 ended the rule of :

A) Louis XVII	B) Louis XVI	C) Louis Phillipe	D) Charles X
---------------	--------------	-------------------	--------------
12. Poland was annexed to Russia by:

A) Bismarck	B) Charies X	C) Nicholas	D) Louis Phillipe
-------------	--------------	-------------	-------------------
13. After 1830 revolt in France there was another revolt in:

A) 1835	B) 1848	C) 1865	D) 1879
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14. The French revolution of 1830 was successful due to:

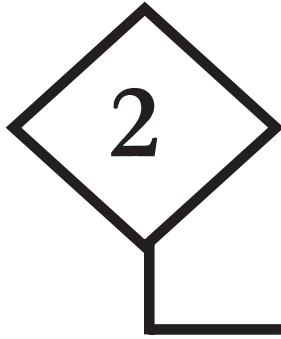
A) Peasants	B) Republicans	C) Protestants	D) Democrats
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15. The king who called himself "People's King" was:
A) Louis XVI B) Charles X C) Louis XV D) Louis Phillipe
16. The main objective of the Republicans in France was:
A) to set up a republic B) to restore monarchy
C) to bring out welfare schmes D) to out monarchy
17. Louis Blanc was the leader of the
A) Communists B) Republicans C) Democrats D) Socialists
18. Just before 1848 French Revolution, the dissatisfied groups organised:
A) social groups B) secret coups
C) reform banquets D) reactionary movements
19. During 1848 French Revolution the students and the working class took out a procession in:
A) Nantes B) Versailles C) Bonn D) Pairs
20. Charles Albert was the King of:
A) Sardinia B) Lombardy C) Austria D) Germany
21. The two conutries the rivalled against each other to gain control over Germany were:
A) Austria and Italy B) France and spain C) Prussia and Austria D) Belgium and Holland
22. The fall of Napoleon:
A) 1810 B) 1815 C) 1830 D) 1848
23. The main aim of Bismarck at first was:
A) to drive out Austria from Germany.
B) to wage a war wwith Denmark for the state of Schleswig
C) to seek the help of France in the unification of Germany
D) to be in good terms with Holland
24. The people of poland revolted against:
A) France B) England C) Austria D) Russia
25. To defeat Denmark, Bismarck sought the help of:
A) Russia B) Poland C) Austria D) Holland
26. France-Prussian war:
A) 1860 B) 1864 C) 1865 D) 1870
27. Franco-Prussian war ended with this treaty:
A) Berlin treaty B) Pairs treaty C) Frankfurt treaty D) Vienna treaty
28. The unification of Germany was completed in:
A) 1869 B) 1871 C) 1875 D) 1880
29. Bismarck achieved unification of Germany under the supremacy of this state:
A) Prussia B) Bavaria C) Venetia D) Holstein
30. In Germany Chancellor means:
A) President B) King C) Prime Minister D) Vice-President

31. The war that completed the unification of Germany was:
 A) Austro-Prussian war B) Franco-Prussian war C) Franco-Austrian war D) Dutch war
32. The unification of Germany took:
 A) three years B) four years C) six years D) nine years
33. The Ems telegram led to:
 A) Polish insurrection B) Franco-Prussian war
 C) Austro - Prussian war D) Prussian - Denmark war
34. Carbonary was:
 A) a revolutionary organisation in France B) a treaty between prussia and Italy
 C) a nationalist movement on Holland D) a revolutionary organisation in Italy
35. In Italy Carbonary was started in:
 A) Rome B) Venice C) Naples D) Modena
36. The first person who tried for the unification of Italy was:
 A) Cavour B) Emmanuel C) Mazzini D) Garibaldi
37. Revolutionary army of 'Red Shirts' was organised by:
 A) Mazzini B) Cavour C) Emmanuel D) Garibaldi
38. The principle of "Right to work" was advocated by:
 A) Plato B) Louis Blanc C) Karl Marx D) Robert Owen

Answers

- 1) B 2) B 3) A 4) C 5) D 6) D 7) A 8) D 9) C 10) B
- 11) D 12) C 13) B 14) B 15) D 16) A 17) D 18) C 19) D 20) A
- 21) C 22) B 23) A 24) D 25) C 26) D 27) D 28) B 29) A 30) C
- 31) B 32) C 33) B 34) D 35) C 36) C 37) B 38) B



UNIT - II

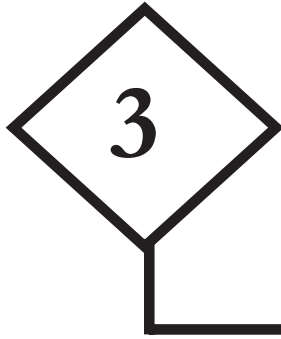
Imperialism

1. Industrial Revolution first occurred in:
 A) England B) France C) Italy D) Germany
2. "The highest stage of Capitalism" is:
 A) Secularism B) Nationalism C) Imperialism D) Democracy
3. The age of Imperialism started after:
 A) 1810 B) 1825 C) 1855 D) Germany
4. Between 1763 and 1865 the country that did not suffer any loss was:
 A) France B) Britain C) Italy D) Germany
5. The number of American colonies held by Britain was:
 A) 10 B) 12 C) 13 D) 15
6. In 1822 Brazil got independence from:
 A) Portugal B) Spain C) Holland D) Denmark
7. "The main source of Imperialism was:
 A) English Revolution B) French Revolution
 C) Unification of Germany D) Industrial Revolution
8. The European country that found good markets for its own products in Europe itself was:
 A) Britain B) Spain C) Holland D) Italy
9. The country that had no surplus goods to export was:
 A) Portugal B) Spain C) Holland D) Italy
10. The country which became imperialist due to its love and hunger for national pride was:
 A) England B) Germany C) Holland D) Denmark
11. Which of the following statements is "True"?
 A) Africa was a rich mineral wealth country B) Portuguese had no intention of imperialism
 C) Holland did not establish colonies
 D) Africa was not very rich and it was unproductive
12. Congo became the colony of:
 A) Poland B) Belgium C) Holland D) Norway
13. Egypt was a part of:
 A) Iran B) Turkey C) Iraq D) Sudan

14. When Napoleon attacked Egypt, he was defeated in the battle of:
 A) Nile B) Waterloo C) Lipzig D) Elba
15. The ruler of Egypt Ismail Pasha sold his share of suez canal to:
 A) France B) Germany C) England D) Portugal
16. Sudan was a part of:
 A) Camerom B) Congo C) Algeria D) Egypt
17. The main result of the colonization of Africa by European nations was:
 A) Apartheid B) The development
 C) The economy of Africa did not change
 D) Africa was deprived of raw materials
18. The first European nation that came first to India to make trade was:
 A) The English B) The French C) The Duch D) The Portuguese

Answers

- 1)A 2) C 3)D 4) B 5) C 6)A 7) D 8) A 9)D 10) B
 11)D 12)B 13)B 14)A 15) C 16)D 17)A 18)D



UNIT - III

Contemporary World

1. The capital of Bosnia was:
A) Sarajevo B) Milan C) Paris D) Venice
2. The First World War started in:
A) 1905 B) 1909 c) 1912 D) 1914
3. The First World War had its foundation in the war between:
A) England and Germany B) Serbia and Austria
C) Serbia and Russia D) Russia and France
4. The immediate cause of the First World War was:
A) the secret alliances B) the murder of Ferdinand
C) the militarism D) the aggressive nationalism
5. Just before World War I, the national spirit was high in:
A) Norway B) Holland C) France D) Germany
6. The English envied Germany:
A) for its secret alliances B) for its getting new market
C) for the growth of its naval power D) for its development in industries
7. The Nationalist pride of France was hurt because:
A) it lost Alsace and Lorraine to Germany B) its naval bases were attacked by Austria
C) it was defeated in Franco - Prussian war D) It had not acquired anything by its colonisation
8. Before 1914 Italy was ruled by:
A) Spain B) Germany C) Austria D) France
9. The country which was not a member of "Triple Alliance" was;
A) Austria B) Engaland C) Hungary D) Germany
10. The country which was a member of "Triple Entente" was:
A) England B) Italy C) Germany D) Japan
11. Before 1914 the political tensions in Europe were due to:
A) industrial progress in Europe B) excessive spending on arms
C) lack of political unity among European countries
D) economic rivalry

12. "The sun never sets" applies to:
A) Russia B) Japan C) Siberia D) England
13. The Boers war occurred in:
A) South America B) Latin America C) South Africa D) Russia
14. The country responsible for tilting of the balance of power in Europe in the beginning of the 20th century was:
A) Germany B) England C) France D) Portugal
15. Which one of the following countries participated in the Boers War?
A) Portugal B) Sweden C) Britain D) France
16. The first country in Europe which achieved industrialisation was:
A) Russia B) England C) Germany D) Austria
17. The ruler of the Balkan countries was:
A) the king of Serbia B) the king of Morocco C) the Sultan of Turkey D) the King of Egypt
18. Turkey's control over the Balkan countries ended with:
A) the First World War B) the Second Balkan War
C) the First Balkan War D) the Boers War
19. The British atrocities in the Boer war of South Africa were exaggerated by:
A) the German press B) the Second Balkan War
C) the First Balkan War D) the people of France
20. The country which was totally responsible for World War I was
A) England B) Russia C) France D) Germany
21. The ruler of Germany at the time of World War I was:
A) Bismarck B) William Kaiser II C) William I D) Hitler
22. Which of the following resulted in a world war in 1914?
A) Germany's attacking Belgium B) Russia's declaring war on Germany
C) Austria declaring war on Serbia D) China attacking Japan
23. Which of the following countries did not participate in World War I?
A) Holland B) Rumania C) Greece D) France
24. In 1917 Russia withdrew from First World War because:
A) it was afraid of German superiority
B) the Russians compelled the Government to withdraw
C) the financial sources of Russia dwindled D) there was an internal revolution in Russia
25. Which of the following countries joined the World I at a later stage?
A) The United States of America B) Russia
C) Turkey D) France

26. The withdrawal of Russia from World War in 1917 did not upset England and Russia because:
 A) Germany was on the verge of defeat The B) United States of America joined them
 C) Russian help was only nominal D) Holland and Rumania joined them
27. The League of Naions was founded by
 A) Woodrow William II B) Kaiser William II C) Lenin D) Adolph Hitler
28. The country that invaded Manchuria in 1931 was:
 A) China B) Japan C) Mongolia D) Philippines
29. Mussolini was the dictator of :
 A) Austria B) Hungary C) Belgium D) Italy
30. The leader who introduced compulsory military training in Germany was:
 A) Hitler B) Kaiser William C) Kaiser William II D) Frederick I
31. The ruler that tried to modernise Russia was:
 A) Czar Nicholas B) Catherine II C) Peter D) Frederick I
32. Catherine II of Russia tried:
 A) to expand Russian territories B) to make military training compulsory
33. Serfdom means:
 A) corruption B) feudalism C) agricultural slavery D) middle - class
34. The emperor of Germany at the time of First World War was:
 A) William I B) William II C) William III D) William IV
35. In Russia Workmen's Democratic party was established in:
 A) 1890 B) 1895 C) 1905 D) 1917

Answers

- 1)A 2) D 3) B 4) B 5) D 6) C 7) A 8) C 9) C 10) A
 11) D 12) D 13) C 14) A 15) C 16) B 17) C 18) C 19) A 20) D
 21) B 22) C 23) A 24) D 25) A 26) B 27) A 28) B 29) D 30) A
 31) C 32) D 33) C 34) B 35) A



UNIT - IV

World up to the World War - I

1. The year in which the Treaty of Versailles was signed:
 - a) 1914
 - b) 1916
 - c) 1919
 - d) 1924
2. The country that felt humiliated by the terms of the Treaty of Versailles was:
 - a) France
 - b) Germany
 - c) Russia
 - d) Italy
3. After First World War people in some countries wished for:
 - a) democracy
 - b) communism
 - c) socialism
 - d) dictatorship
4. Lenin was the dictator of
 - a) Germany
 - b) Russia
 - c) Turkey
 - d) Italy
5. The slogan 'pan-Asianism' was given by
 - a) Indonesia
 - b) China
 - c) India
 - d) Japan
6. The new country created by the provisions of the Treaty of Versailles was
 - a) Denmark
 - b) Spain
 - c) Czechoslovakia
 - d) Portugal
7. Fascism belonged to
 - a) Italy
 - b) Turkey
 - c) Rumania
 - d) Yugoslavia
8. Fascist party was established in the city of
 - a) Rome
 - b) Venice
 - c) Munich
 - d) Milan
9. "Fascio" is derived from
 - a) Roman word
 - b) Greek word
 - c) Anglo-Saxon word
 - d) German word
10. The main objective of "Fascism" was
 - a) individual interest
 - b) interest of the country above all interests
 - c) to establish peace
 - d) to spread socialist ideas
11. Mussolini became the Prime Minister of Italy in the year
 - a) 1920
 - b) 1922
 - c) 1927
 - d) 1935
12. Mussolini established Italian domination on
 - a) Black Sea
 - b) Caspian Sea
 - c) Red Sea
 - d) Mediterranean Sea
13. Which country occupied Abyssinia in violation of the principles of the League of Nations
 - a) Italy
 - b) England
 - c) Russia
 - d) Germany
14. The Lower House of the Parliament of Germany was
 - a) Congress
 - b) Senate
 - c) Council
 - d) Reichstag

15. Hitler banned
a) Democracy b) Imperialism c) Communism d) Colonialism
16. Hitler became both the President and Chancellor of Germany in the year
a) 1930 b) 1934 c) 1939 d) 1942
17. Hitler entered into anti-commintern pact with
a) United States of America b) China c) Japan d) Indonesia
18. The party - members who wore black shirts were
a) Naxis b) Communists c) Fascists d) Socialists
19. Mussolini was shot dead in the year
a) 1930 b) 1939 c) 1942 d) 1945
20. For his services in military force during the First World War the person who was awarded with “Iron Cross” medal was
a) Kaiser William III b) Hitler c) Mussolini d) Kamal Pasha
21. Hitler committed suicide in the year
a) 1942 b) 1944 c) 1945 d) 1946
22. Japan invaded the following country and imprisoned its king
a) China b) Indonesia c) Burma d) Korea
23. Russia - Japanese war took place in the year
a) 1905 b) 1909 c) 1917 d) 1921
24. In 1931 Japan occupied
a) Siberia b) Russia c) Norway d) Manchuria
25. The American President who introduced the New Deal Policy
a) Handing b) Jefferson c) Roosevelt d) Reagan
26. The main cause for America entering into the Second World War was
a) Japan bombarded Pearl Harbour b) Roosevelt’s decision
c) on the request of England and France d) to spread its domination throughout the world
27. The Five Year plans were introduced in Russia by
a) Lenin b) Gorki c) Kerensky d) Stalin
28. Kamal Pasha modernized
a) Algeria b) Egypt c) Turkey d) Jordan
29. The effect of the Polish Corridor was
a) industries in Germany were developed b) conscription become inevitable
c) Germany was cut into two parts d) agriculture suffered
30. The country which greatly increased its military force before the Second World War was
a) England b) Germany c) Japan d) Russia
31. The immediate cause for the Second world war was
a) Hitler’s attack on Poland b) bombardment of Pearl Harbour by Japan

HISTORY**CLASSC - X**

- c) Roosevelt's New Deal Policy
d) the revengeous attitude of France
32. The Second World War started on
a) 1938 Jan. 5th b) 1939 Sept. 1st c) 1942 Mar. 15 th d) 1945 Aug. 6th
33. Japan entered the Second World War in
a) 1940 b) 1941 c) 1943 d) 1944
34. America dropped atom bombs on
a) Hiroshima b) Tokyo c) Peking d) Rangoon
35. After the Second World War the rule of the British ended in
a) Tukey b) Ethiopia c) Burma d) Thailand
36. The united Nations Organization came into existence in the year
a) 1940 b) 1942 c) 1944 d) 1945
37. The importance organ of the United Nations Oranization is
a) General Assembly b) Security Council
c) International Court of Justice d) Secretariat
38. The total number of the members in the Security Council is
a) 6 b) 15 c) 24 d) 34
39. The head - quarters of the International Court of Justice is
a) The Hague b) Constantinople c) Geneva d) New York
40. The number of the permanent members in Security Council is
a) 4 b) 5 c) 15 d) 22
41. Which of the following countries has a permanent membership in SSecurity Council
a) U.S.A b) India c) Brazil d) Germany
42. The most importnt function of the Security Council is
a) to develop the international cooperation b) to look after the Mandatory territories
c) to grant economic help to the backward nations
d) to preserve international peace
43. The Peoples 'Republic of China came into exstence in
a) 1945 b) 1948 c) 1949 d) 1952

Answers

- 1) c 2) b 3) d 4) b 5) d 6) c 7) a 8) d 9) a 10) b
 11) b 12) d 13) a 14) d 15) c 16) b 17) c 18) c 19) d 20) b
 21) c 22) d 23) a 24) d 25) c 26) a 27) d 28) c 29) c 30) b
 31) a 32) b 33) b 34) a 35) c 36) d 37) b 38) b 39) a 40) b
 41) a 42) d 43) c



UNIT - V

The World After World War - II

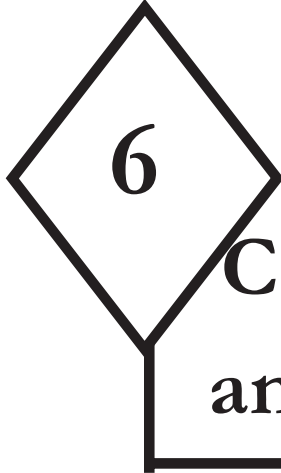
1. The Second World War ended in the year
 a) 1939 b) 1942 c) 1945 d) 1947
2. The countries which became super powers after Second World War were
 a) England and France b) Japan and China
 c) Russia and Poland d) The U.S.A. and Russia
3. The countries which were badly defeated in the Second World War were
 a) Germany and Japan b) Russia and France
 c) England And Holland d) Italy and Denmark
4. The country that fought upto the last of the Second World War was
 a) Japan b) Germany c) Poland d) Austria
5. The country that lost its prestige due to Second World War was
 a) England b) France c) Yugoslavia d) Russia
6. The cold war is between
 a) Communist and Fascist countries b) The U.S.A. and European countries
 c) The Capitalist and Communist countries d) India and China
7. The prominent cause of Cold War was
 a) the rivalry among the colonial power
 b) ideological difference between super power
 c) the rivalry among the industrialized countries
 d) the non-agreement to the disarmament policy
8. The leading country of the Capitalist bloc is
 a) Russia b) China c) U.S.A d) Japan
9. Russia conducted a Communist revolution against
 a) Greece b) Poland c) France d) Czechoslovakia
10. The main objective of Marshall plan was
 a) to achieve disarmament b) to stop colonisation by the European countries
 c) to help the backward countries in Asia d) to stop Communism from spreading

11. The economic and military aid to Greece and Turkey was a part of
 - a) Bandung resolution
 - b) Truman doctrine
 - c) Marshall plan
 - d) Non-aligned policy
12. The country that opposed the Marshall plan was
 - a) Germany
 - b) Indonesia
 - c) India
 - d) Russia
13. North Atlantic Treaty Organisation was formed in
 - a) 1945
 - b) 1947
 - c) 1948
 - d) 1949
14. This was signed by the Communist countries against North Atlantic Treaty Organisation
 - a) The Treaty of Paris
 - b) The Treaty of Versailles
 - c) The pact of London
 - d) Warsaw pact
15. China invaded Tibet in
 - a) 1950
 - b) 1955
 - c) 1962
 - d) 1965
16. The main aim of NATO was
 - a) to spread socialism
 - b) to stop the spread of Communism westwards
 - c) to help the Far East countries financially
 - d) to assist UNO in establishing world peace
17. The Brussels Treaty belongs to
 - a) colonial powers
 - b) communist countries
 - c) capitalist countries
 - d) non-communist countries
18. The NATO helped the member countries
 - a) in strengthening their air force and naval power
 - b) in establishing colonial supremacy
 - c) in isolating capitalist countries
 - d) in supporting communism
19. Non-alignment policy is the policy of
 - a) Russia
 - b) Norway
 - c) England
 - d) India
20. Malhotra plan was a counter move to
 - a) Truman doctrine
 - b) Brussels treaty
 - c) Warsaw treaty
 - d) Marshall plan
21. The country that builds half of the world's ships is
 - a) Sri Lanka
 - b) Australia
 - c) Japan
 - d) England
22. India fought against Pakistan for the liberation of
 - a) Sri Lanka
 - b) Afghanistan
 - c) Bangladesh
 - d) Tibet
23. The Bandung Conference was an
 - a) Indo-American Conference
 - b) Anglo - Italian Conference
 - c) Russo - Japanese Conference
 - d) Asian - African Conference
24. 'Panchsheel' was concerned with
 - a) Tibet and Nepal
 - b) Japan and China
 - c) Ceylon and Nepal
 - d) India and China

25. China made an aggression against India in
a) 1960 b) 1962 c) 1964 d) 1965
26. The first Indian ambassador sent to Soviet Union
a) Smt. Vijayalakshmi pandit b) Sri Krishna Menon
c) Smt. Durga Bai Deshmukh d) Sri Abraham
27. Bangladesh crisis took place in the year
a) 1968 b) 1970 c) 1971 d) 1975

Answers

- 1) c 2) d 3) a 4) a 5) a 6) c 7) b 8) c 9) a 10) d
11) c 12) d 13) d 14) d 15) a 16) c 17) d 18) a 19) d 20) d
21) c 22) c 23) d 24) d 25) b 26) a 27) c



UNIT - VI

Cultural Heritage of India and Intellectual Awakening

1. Harappa civilization belongs to
 - a) the Indus Valley civilization
 - b) the Aryan civilization
 - c) the Copper age civilization
 - d) the Iron age civilization
2. The history of India started with the advent of
 - a) the Aryans
 - b) the Dravidians
 - c) the Non-Aryans
 - d) the Greeks
3. The excavations of Indus Valley Civilization were conducted at
 - a) Ujjain
 - b) Patna
 - c) Varanasi
 - d) Mohenjodaro
4. 'The Great Bath' was discovered at
 - a) Nalanda
 - b) Harappa
 - c) Mohenjodaro
 - d) Taxila
5. One of the causes for the destruction of the Indus valley Civilization is
 - a) internal wars
 - b) floods of the Indus
 - c) the attacks of the Aryans
 - d) the dictatorial rule
6. The Aryans entered India through the passes in
 - a) the Hindukush mountains
 - b) the Himalayas
 - c) the Karakoram range
 - d) the Vindhyas
7. The number of Janapads in Aryan times was
 - a) 8
 - b) 10
 - c) 14
 - d) 16
8. The two great epics of India are
 - a) the Ramayan and the Mahabharata
 - b) the Bhagavad Geeta and the Ramayan
 - c) the Rig Veda and the Mahabharat
 - d) the Sama Veda and the Ramayan
9. The city that came into existence during the Aryan period was
 - a) Nalanda
 - b) Hastinapura
 - c) Pataliputra
 - d) Ujjain
10. The greatest of the Gupta kings was
 - a) Chandra Gupta Vikramaditya
 - b) Samudra Gupta
 - c) Rama Gupta
 - d) Kumara Gupta

11. Chola administration was known for
 - a) local - self government
 - b) centralised authority
 - c) less tax burden on people
 - d) the implementation of Jagirdari system
12. Gandhara sculpture belongs to the period of
 - a) Kanishka
 - b) Harshavardhana
 - c) Narasimha Varma
 - d) Asoka
13. The Gandhara sculpture is the mixture of
 - a) Indo - Persian art
 - b) Greeco - Buddhist art
 - c) Anglo - Jain art
 - d) Greeco - Persian art
14. The greatest Buddhist centre in Guntur district is
 - a) Perala
 - b) Chirala
 - c) Amaravathi
 - d) Nagarjuna Konda
15. Deogarh temple is in
 - a) Itarsi
 - b) Bhopal
 - c) Nagapur
 - d) Jhansi
16. Brihadeeswara temple was built by
 - a) Rajendra Chola
 - b) Raja Raja Chola
 - c) Vimaladitya
 - d) Kulottunga Chola
17. The big idol of Natraja is in
 - a) Bellary
 - b) Chidambaram
 - c) Tanjore
 - d) Karaikkudi
18. Qutub Minar is in
 - a) Delhi
 - b) Hyderabad
 - c) Madhura
 - d) Agra
19. The construction of Qutub - Minar was completed by
 - a) Qutubuddin Aibak
 - b) Nasiruddin
 - c) Iltutmish
 - d) Balban
20. The synthesis of Greeco - Buddhist sculpture is called
 - a) Ajanta
 - b) Saranath Stupa
 - c) Buddhist monasteries
 - d) Gandhara sculpture
20. The construction of Qutub-Minar was completed by:
 - a) Qutubuddin Aibak
 - b) Nasiruddin
 - c) Iltutmish
 - d) Balban
21. The Hoyasala temples are located at:
 - a) Coimbatore
 - b) Halebid
 - c) Kanchi
 - d) Tenjore
22. The builer of Hazara Rama Swamy temple was:
 - a) Sri Krishna Devaraya
 - b) Devaraya II
 - c) Sadasivaraya
 - d) Aliya Ramaraya
23. The following was the capital of Akbar's empire for sometime:
 - a) fatehpur Sikri
 - b) Agra
 - c) Delhi
 - d) Ajmeer
24. The Mughal emperter who brought the Indo-Persian style of painting was:
 - a) Humayun
 - b) Shersha
 - c) Jahangir
 - d) Aurangazeb
25. Red Fort at Delhi was built by:
 - a) Babar
 - b) Shahjahan
 - c) Jahangir
 - d) Aurangazeb
26. The Taj Mahal is in:
 - a) Delhi
 - b) Agra
 - c) Fatehpur-Sikri
 - d) Ajmeer

27. The builder of Taj Mahal was:
a) Sahajahan b) Akbar c) Aurangazeb d) Jahangir
28. Chandellas built temples at
a) Khajuraho b) Varanasi c) Madhura d) Tanjore
29. Jagannatha temple is in:
a) Bhattiprolu b) Puri c) Bhubaneswar d) Berhampur
30. Alai Darwaza was built by:
a) Balban b) Iltutmish c) Shersha d) Allauddin Khilji

KEY

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|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 01) A | 02) A | 03) D | 04) C | 05) B | 06) A | 07) D |
| 08) A | 09) B | 10) A | 11) A | 12) A | 13) B | 14) C |
| 15) D | 16) A | 17) B | 18) A | 19) C | 20) D | 21) B |
| 22) A | 23) A | 24) C | 25) B | 26) B | 27) A | 28) A |
| 29) B | 30) D | | | | | |



UNIT - VII

Freedom Movement in India

1. "The Drain Theory" was proposed by:
 - a) Gopalakrishna
 - b) Mahal Nobis
 - c) Bipin Chandra Pal
2. Indian National Congress was founded in:
 - a) 1857
 - b) 1860
 - c) 1885
 - d) 1985
3. The factor responsible for creating federal and democratic ideas among the Indians was:
 - a) Press
 - b) English education
 - c) Communication system
 - d) Misrule of the British
5. The founder of Brahma Samaj was:
 - a) Raja Rama Mohan Roy
 - b) Swami Dayananda Saraswati
 - c) Ramakrishna Paramahansa
 - d) Swami Vivekananda
6. The first railway line in India was laid during the Governor Generalship of:
 - a) Lord Minto
 - b) Dufferin
 - c) Lord Curzon
 - d) Dolhousie
7. Sisir Kumar Ghose was the editor of:
 - a) Senjeevani
 - b) The Hindu
 - c) Amruth Bazar Patrika
 - d) Mirror
8. Maratha and Kesari papers were started by:
 - a) Balagangadhara Tilak
 - b) Gopala Krishna Gokhale
 - c) Dadabhai Naoroji
 - d) Surendra Nath Banerjee
9. The author of 'Safety Value Theory' was:
 - a) Surendra Nath Banerji
 - b) Aurobindo
 - c) Bankimchandra Chatterjee
 - d) A.O. House
10. The Vandemataram movement was mainly connected with the:
 - a) establishment of Indian National Congress
 - b) birth of Musim League
 - c) partition of Bengal
 - d) Dandi Satyagraha
11. The leader of the extremists was:
 - a) Balagangadhara Tilak
 - b) Bipin Chandra Pal
 - c) Gopala Krishna Gokhale
 - d) Lala Lajpat Rai
12. The main aim of the extremists was:
 - a) to increase the number of Indians in Councils
 - b) to achieve Swaraj
 - c) to get higher jobs for Indians
 - d) speedy industrialization of India

HISTORY

CLASSC - X

13. The partition of Bengal was proposed by:
a) Canning b) Lytton c) Rippon d) Curzon
14. The motive of the British in the partition of Bengal was:
a) administrative convenience b) to develop Bengal
c) to introduce local self governing bodies in Bengal
d) to spoil the unity between the Hindus and Muslims
15. The British directly looted the financial resources of India through:
a) home charges b) drain theory
c) tax system d) exporting Indian raw materials
16. The immediate benefit on Indians by learning English education was:
a) they had several employment opportunities. b) they came to know of western sciences
c) they started socio-religious reforms movements d) they understood how the British were helpful to them
17. the achievement of Socio-reform movements was:
a) spreading western thoughts b) national unity
c) rooting out class conflict d) the birth of Nation Congress
18. N.N. Sen was the editor of:
a) Tribune b) The Hindu c) Voice of India d) Indian Mirror
19. The freedom of the Indian press was curbed by Vernacular Press Act made by:
a) Rippon b) Curzon c) Minto d) Lytton
20. The first Indian Association was organised by:
a) Ganesh Vasudev Joshi b) Mahadev Ranade
c) Dadabai Naoroji d) Surendranath Banerjee
21. The partition of Bengal was cancelled in:
a) 1905 b) 1911 c) 1914 d) 1919
22. Vandemataram song was written by:
a) Rabindranath Tagore b) Devendranath Tagore
c) Bipin Chapdrupal d) Bankimchandra Chaterjee
23. The revolutionary terrorism was in rise in the state of:
a) Madras b) Punjab c) Orissa d) Bengal
24. The First World War started in:
a) 1912 b) 1914 c) 1918 d) 1930
25. Indians cooperated with the British in the First World War with the thought that:
a) The British would give concessions to them b) the British were the rulers
c) they were benefitted by English education d) they could save India from Germany and Japan
26. Annie Besant started Home Rule Movement from:
a) Calcutta b) Bombay c) Lucknow d) Madras

27. In 1918 there was a strike of cotton mill workers in:
a) Ahmedabad b) Allahabad c) Bombay d) Champaran
28. Separate electorates to Muslims was created by the act of:
a) 1909 b) 1919 c) 1935 d) 1947
29. Dyarchy was introduced at the provincial level by the act of:
a) 1892 ... Councils Act b) 1909-Minto-Morley Reforms
c) 1919.... Montague - Chelmsford Reforms d) 1935... Government of India Act
30. Jallianwala Bagh Massacre happened in:
a) Ludhiana b) Jalandhur c) Lahore d) Amritsar

KEY

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|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 01) D | 02) C | 03) B | 04) B | 05) A | 06) D | 07) C |
| 08) A | 09) B | 10) C | 11) A | 12) B | 13) D | 14) D |
| 15) A | 16) C | 17) B | 18) D | 19) D | 20) C | 21) B |
| 22) D | 23) D | 24) B | 25) A | 26) D | 27) A | 28) A |
| 29) C | 30) D | | | | | |